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YOUTH CONGRESS Conference SPECIAL ISSUE

Youth Congress Steals Thunder Of AICC Session

The Youth Congress is emerging as a credible force in its own right and if this process continues, the National Congress will underg› a qualitative change and the country will have a new breed of congressmen with accent on work rather than quest for power, writes a special correspondent from Jawaharnagar, venue of the national conference of the Youth Congress and AICC session.

Over 15,000 delegates from all parts of the country—the biggest ever gathering of youth—heard its leader, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, declare that at Chandigarh early this year, the Youth Congress had organised its small cell at the time of the congress session, but now the congress was having its small cell along with the conference of the Youth Congress.

SELF RELIANCE

As a proof of their self reliance, Mr. Gandhi mentioned that the Youth Congress delegates had gathered there on their own, incurring their own expenses. Had they received help from the PCCs and DCCs, they would have remained under the control of these bodies. If they wanted the Youth Congress to be a living organisation, they would have to ensure that they did not hang on to the coat-tails of others. On the contrary, if they marched ahead, others would hang on to their coat-tails, Mr. Gandhi declared.

Mrs. Ambika Soni, President of the Youth Congress, also elaborated this point. At times, she said, some members of the congress, who were not given to work obstructed the Youth Congress volunteers in their drive for mass contact. She ascribed the attitude to the fear of losing the seats of power, because of the hard work put in by the youth.

While the Youth Congress was not keen on securing seats of power, it might be permitted to deal with obstructionists, Mrs. Soni said addressing Mr. Gandhi.

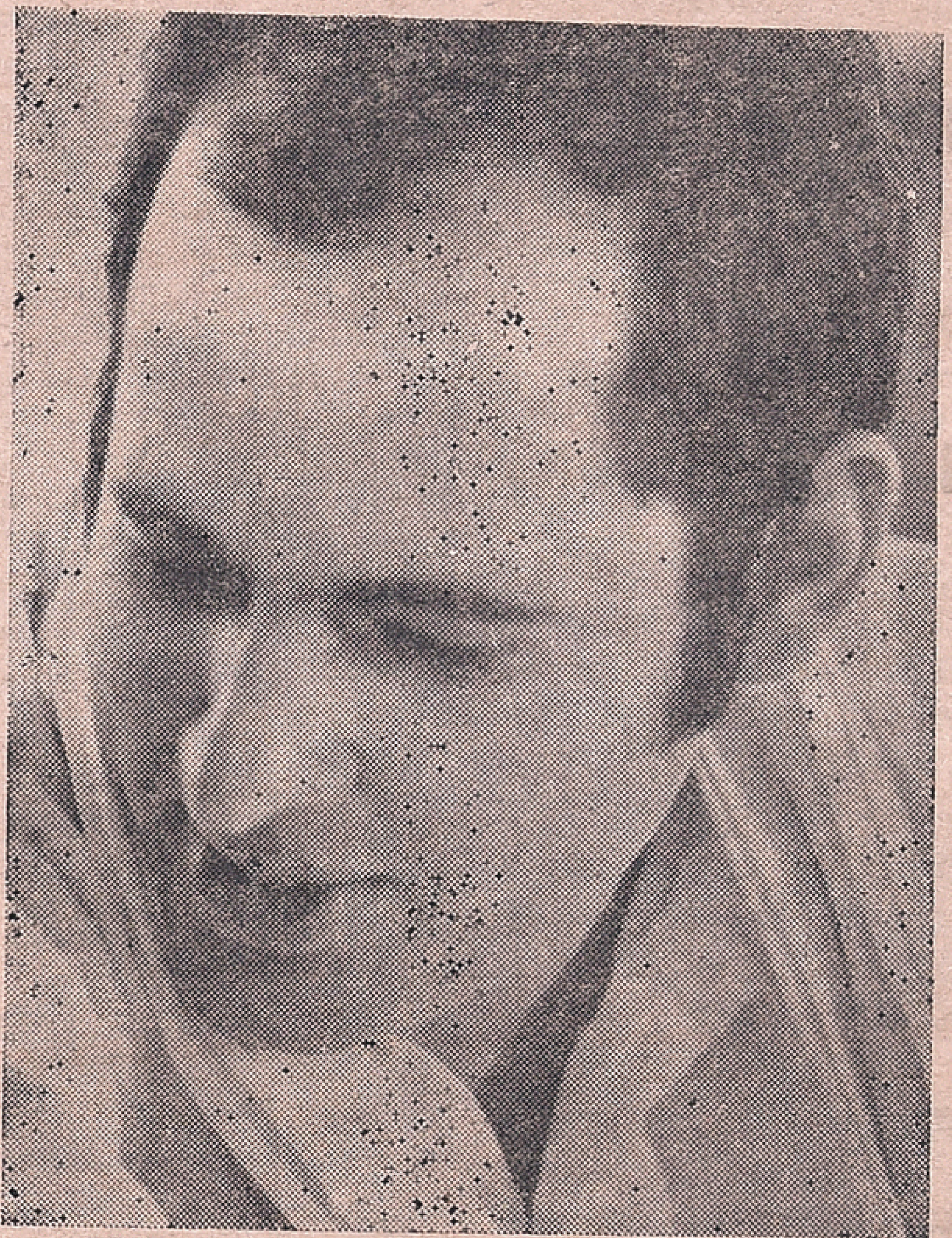
The present year was declared to be the year of organisation, but had the congress reached the level of organisation achieved by the Youth Congress, she asked.

CHANGE IN ATTITUDE

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who addressed the conference on the second day herself conceded that the "Youth Congress had stolen the thunder of the AICC."

Mrs. Gandhi commended the change in the attitude of youth

(Contd. on page 7)



SANJAY GANDHI

Voice Of Youth

Mrs. Ambika Soni, President of the Indian Youth Congress, told the IYC Conference at Jawaharnagar that the Youth should be enabled to work for implementing socio-economic programmes without any "obstruction" from any quarters, be it from outsiders or elders within the Congress Party.

The political transformation brought about by the leadership of the Prime Minister and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi had shown that only that leadership would survive which served to fulfil the aspiration of the masses.

The Indian Youth would continue their struggle until succeeded in achieving complete freedom for the people. Freedom did not mean political independence alone. This must also secure economic and social transformation.

To achieve such transformation, the country could afford to follow only the kind of politics that was in the interest of the masses.

Removal of illiteracy was of paramount importance as 70 per cent of the people in India were illiterate and did not even understand the meaning of freedom. Besides they were often misguided by the elements opposed to their progress.

Unless the growth of population was checked the fruits of the country's economic progress would not reach the common people.

The anti-dowry programme reflected the IYC's commitment to establish equal status for women in society.

The people in this country suffered from floods and drought every year. The programme of afforestation was, therefore, necessary to avert these calamities by restoring ecological balance.

There were people within the Congress, who did not know to work but obstructed Youth congress from taking part in constructive programmes. They had every right to correct the Youth if they made mistakes. Though the Youth Congress did not aspire for power, it had every right to tackle those who put obstacles in the way of its constructive service.

Mr. Sanjay Gandhi addressing the Youth Congress said, the youth should not look to others for help but stand on their own and work for the uplift of the poor and the down-trodden with all the strength at their command.

The IYC had achieved rapid progress in a short time not by talking but by doing hard work. So long as it continued to do so, it would march ahead from strength to strength.

There was talk of "ideology" in some quarters and some parties which styled themselves as socialist organisations were saying that the Youth Congress had no political programme.

It was strange that the parties which claimed themselves to be socialist should belittle social work.

The IYC stood for the poor and the down-trodden and it was least interested in political activities that involved destruction of public property.

The IYC stood for the progress of "Hindustan, our own nation", and for friendly relations with all the nations in the world.

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

I do believe that in the other world there are neither Hindus, nor Christians nor Mussalmans. There all are judged not according to their labels, or professions, but according to their actions, irrespective of their professions.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Nov. 28, 1976

GAUHATI DECISIONS

The Gauhati session of AICC has proved the new strength of the Congress, the elders outlining the policy and the youth section—exhibiting greater strength than the parent body—ready to carry out the policy.

The emergence of a second line of leadership was clearly seen at Jawaharnagar. If the elders falter, the youngsters won't excuse them.

The session, held immediately after the marathan amendments to the constitution, was also important for the thinking aloud by the Prime Minister on economic policies.

The Prime Minister has warned against all kinds of divisive pressures and groupism, advocated "a deliberate policy of public control over incomes and the prices", suggested a sort of indemnity to owners of lands whose value went down because of measures taken by the State, and also issued a stern warning to the Chief Ministers against building 'empires" of their own.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram's view of the new income policy implying a linkage with "capability, capacity to work and performance of workers and employees" will be generally welcomed.

Apart from re-asserting its faith in the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the AICC has given a new fillip to the economic programme of the party to end poverty.

—

THE RAINS

Life-giving rains paralysed the city for three days. This time, the victims were not the slum dwellers only. Posh houses on either side of the River Adyar and also tenements on the Cooum were under water.

The devastation was quite unexpected. Tidal waves obstructed flow of the rivers into the sea and no precautions are usually possible in such situations.

The defence forces have been prompt in extending relief operation's wherever required. If they could have been better utilised has to be studied for the future.

Private philanthropy has already started coming in to provide the urgently needed relief. But in a socialistic state, government's help must be prompt and on a big scale.

IYC Calls For New Direction To Family Planning

The Indian Youth Congress feels that the Family Planning Programme will have to develop into a "cultural revolution" to change the old social concepts and end superstition.

A resolution on the economic situation passed at the national convention of the IYC says that family planning should not mean the mere extension of birth control and sterilisation facilities.

It seeks the willing participation of all well-meaning citizens and organisations of the country for the coming "cultural revolution".

Since the "problem of population explosion is in fact already closing in on us and has thrown most of our efforts of economic development off the balance, the programme would have to be taken up with utmost sincerity as a national programme".

The resolution says that the five-point programme as enunciated by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is an imaginative programme for breaking the outdated social trends which are causes of not only social but also economic backwardness among the illiterate masses.

'HABITAT INDIA' PROGRAMME

Hailing the "habitat India" programme, the resolution suggests that it should be extended to more villages. To end the ills of poverty among the rural masses, this programme of remodelling the rural areas as well as the slums in the urban areas should be taken up with urgency.

The resolution notes with appreciation that the progress in the implementation of the 20-point programme has considerably changed the land ownership pattern, which was a major hindrance to genuine agrarian reforms. However, it says an agricultural revolution cannot be achieved by tackling the problem of the landless peasants in isolation without following it up with easy availability of inputs and meeting the genuine credit needs.

It also wants the strengthening of the public distribution system to make the life of the common man easier and healthier.

The resolution says that although the country's economic wealth has generally grown, there remained the problem of unemployment. The youth have to be motivated to take up self-employment by giving them training and credit facilities.

According to the resolution, the welcome changes in the economic sphere since the historic events of last year amply display the inner strength and growth possibilities of the economy. "The people, particularly the youth, should not harbour any doubt about the country's future, which they themselves will build", it says.

"Thoughtless acceptance of foreign ways of life and cultural traits in the name of assimilation has greatly eroded our confidence".

The resolution affirms the pledge of the IYC to build in India a society free from all traces of poverty and economic exploitation, superstition and abscurantism.

The resolution reiterates the pledge of the Youth Congress to work at the grass-root level in the spirit of the new economic programme initiated by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

POLITICAL RESOLUTION

The draft resolution on the political situation commits the organisation to the building of a socialist India.

The resolution notes that the Indian people, had, under the inspiring leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, accepted socialism as their national goal, which goal was now under Mrs. Indira Gandhi's leadership being enshrined in the Constitution.

It also observes that the people have accepted the path chartered by the Congress for achieving socialism through democratic and peaceful means.

Besides pledging the Youth Congress to socialism, the resolution would commit it to the ideals of the parent Indian National Congress and to the task of securing the people, particularly the youth, the fruits of independence.

The resolution would reaffirm the suport of the Youth Congress to Emergency and to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's 20-point programme and would express its satisfaction at the adoption by the parent Congress of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi's five-point programme.

It would also hail the Constitution amendments as symbolic of the nation's "youthful dynamism" and of the nation's determination to bring about "major qualitative changes in our democratic outlook, approach and values".

The constitutional changes were a "vindication of the people's right to shape their own destiny unimpeded by forces inimical to the country's progress".

The resolution also explains why the Youth Congress puts emphasis on providing leadership in the field for solution of acute social problems.

Noting that India is now at war with gigantic enemies—poverty, backwardness and socio-economic distortions—it says the highest priority has to be accorded to social reconstruction.

And, this task could not be accomplished either by administrative fiats, legislative measures and charitable approaches alone or by adopting political lines and issuing guidelines and directives. Time was of the utmost essence and the Youth Congress had to take a positive hand in implementing the social reconstruction programmme.

It declares that in order to be the most effective instrument of India's socio-economic transformation, the Youth Congress needs to be a cadre-based, politically educated. Organisationally strong and disciplined force. Hence the youth camps for work oriented programmes which have helped the proper training and education of the cadres.

CAUTION AGAINST NEO-COLONIALISM

The resolution on international situation calls upon the younger generation in developing countries to unite and remain vigilant against "a new menace" of neo-colonialism.

The resolution says youth in newly liberated and developing countries should keep in mind the fact that although the old type of colonialism is dead. "It has been reborn in new and subtle forms".

The main targets of this neo-colonialism are those countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which "assert independence of judgment." Presistent efforts are being made in such countries to 'denigrate or even liquidate leaders who embody the spirit of independence and groups within these countries who may be willing to serve the purpose of outside elements".

The resolution says Indian youth should remember that non alignment as conceived by Jawaharlal Nehru is not a negative

(Contd. on page 7)

Planning For The Poor Calls For New Orientation

By Prof. ASHISH BOSE
Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

The worldwide concern for the problems of human settlement is reflected in Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.

All over the world today there is a new awareness of the increasing degradation of human environment and the consequent threat to the quality of life. The condition of human settlement largely determine the quality of life. But nowhere in the world have the problems of human settlement been satisfactorily resolved, harmony between man and his environment established and ecological balance achieved. Nor is man at peace with himself.

Wasteful exploitation of natural resources, reckless consumerism, explosive population growth, growing inequalities in wealth and income between developed and developing countries, and within individual countries, are some of the major manifestations of the threat to the quality of life.

What are the indices of quality of life?

The helplessness of an international group of experts in defining quality of life will be evident from the extract from a recent UNESCO study, which says; "There is no commonly accepted definition for human well-being that can be generally applied in all situations but there exists a common sense meaning of the term which all can understand."

DIVERSE ASPIRATIONS

Going round the world, I have often asked the young people about quality of life as perceived by them. In Sweden, I found the young craving for sunshine and dark skin. In Japan, the craze was for colour television and sports cars. In the lonely continent of Australia, the young were not fascinated by horses and sharks and the adventures of outdoor life but pined for city crowd, discotheques and sophisticated indoor life, and in America, the young wanted to feel great and the flight of mind fascinated them more than the marvels of moonlanding. In rural India, the average young man dreams of employment in the city, and in the city, the educated young man dreams of a job abroad.

In this context, it is important to realize that in the developing countries, it is not merely the quality of life that is endangered but as another international panel of experts points out, "life itself is endangered by poor water, housing, sanitation, and nutrition by sickness and disease and natural disaster. These are problems no less than those of industrial pollution, that clamour for attention."

PROBLEMS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT

In India, the problems of human settlement must be viewed in the context of the large population size, the high density of population, the exploding rate of population growth, the excessive dependence on subsistence agriculture, the inability of the modern manufacturing sector to provide jobs for all, the rapid rate of urbanization, the expansion of the poverty-based service sector in the cities faced with an utterly inadequate unban infrastructure, and a host of related problems.

In order to tackle the problems of settlement, it is important to know where and how people live and work. Let me give a few figures. There are 576,000 villages and over 3,100 cities and towns in India.

The impact of increasing population will be evident from the fact that in 1951, the average village had 529 persons, in 1961, 635 persons; in 1971, the figure rose to 762 persons. The average size of a town which was roughly 20,000 in 1952, increased to 29,000 in 1961 and was 35000, in 1971.

Almost 50 percent of the rural population in India lives in villages with population size of 1000 to 5000, while almost 50 per cent of the urban population lives in cities with population of over 100,000.

HIGH GROWTH RATE

The growth rates of both rural and urban populations are high on account of the high birth rate and the declining death rate. The rates of growth are higher in urban areas than in rural areas because of rural to urban migration.

During the 1961–71 decade, the rural population grew by 22 per cent while the urban increase was of the order of 38 per cent. The growth rates were highest in the cities with over one million people. In ten years, urban Delhi's population increased by 55 per cent, Madras grew by 63 per cent, Greater Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Poona by 44 percent.

The only exception was Calcutta which reached saturation point long back. In ten years (1961-71), the population of Calcutta Municipal Corporation increased by less than 8 per cent and the Calcutta urban agglomeration grew by less than 23 per cent.

Let us now have a look at the people who work. In the rural areas where 80 per cent of the total population lives, agriculture accounts for over 82 per cent of working force and the industrial sector absorbs less than 6 percent of the working force.

In the urban areas, the industrial sector (including the household industries) accounts for 28 per cent of the working force, trade and commerce take care of 20 per cent of the workers and the service sector absorbs about 25 per cent of the working force.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

According to the projections of population in the year 2000, India will still be a predominantly rural, agricultural country. It is estimated that the urban proportion will not exceed 30 per cent of the total population at the end of the century.

What are the problems of thousands of rural settlements all over India? One of the basic problems is that of drinking water.

It has been estimated that only 5 to 6 per cent of the villages have protected water supply and hardly 50 per cent of the towns have this basic facility. In India, natural calamities like droughts and floods are annual events and cause enormous problems of resettlement both in rural and urban areas. In 1975 alone, it is estimated that floods affected about 4 million hectares and a population of 24 million.

Modernization of rural settlements is not possible without rural electrification. According to the most recent estimates, roughly 47 per cent of the rural population is served by electricity. It is expected that at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, 70 per cent of the rural population will be served by electricity.

Another neglected problem concerns rural sanitation, disposal of domestic waste and night soil and the whole field of environmental pollution.

In spite of Mahatma Gandhi's early concern for the neglect of rural sanitation and environmental hygiene, the progress in this regard is far from satisfactory. In fact, Gandhiji expressed his anguish at the neglect of villages and his exposition of the evils of urbanization is unsurpassed even today.

HIGH COST OF URBANISATION

After Independence, India has built several new towns. Chandigarh has become world famous for its distinctive architectural style. Bhubaneshwar and Gandhinagar are other new capitals of States. Then there are the steel towns of Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro and dozens of other industrial and factory townships.

Are we satisfied with these new settlements? It is indeed tragic to see the slums in Chandigar and Durgapur. Have we

(Contd. on page 6)

Madras Refineries

Madras Refineries Limited, a public sector project, achieved a capacity utilisation of 107 per cent in 1975–76, the first year of the new economic programme. It has also set up new records in production sales and profits.

The crude processed during the year was 2.67 million tonnes the highest achieved so far against the installed capacity of 2.5 million tonnes. The previous year, the Refinery processed 2.47 million tonnes.

The Production of LPG (Cooking Gas) rose by 30 6 per cent over last year's figure to a total of 37,043 tonnes.

A lakh and 25,000 tonnes of lube base stocks were produced last year as against 75,000 tonnes in 1974–75 recording an increase of 67 per cent.

The production of sulphur rose to 7,100 tonnes from 4,100 tonnes of last year.

Output of naptha, which is used in the manufacture of fertiliser increased from 2,27,389 tonnes in 1974–75 to 2,61,708 tonnes in 1975–76.

Rise in all-round production was matched by bigger sales turn-over, higher profits and increased dividend. The sales turn-over in 1975–76 was about Rs. 2,550 million as against 2,002 million in 1974–75. The net profits before tax was 57 million as against 22.7 million in 1974-75. The dividend declared on equity shares went up from 12 per cent during the previous three years to 15 per cent in 1975-76.

The achievements of Madras Refineries Limited were due not only to minor plant modifications but the ingenuity and innovative talents of the employees. The record of uninterupted progress of Madras Refineries Limited has won high praise from the National Iranian Oil Company which are share-holders in it. Mr. Hadi Batekhabi, Deputy Director of International Relations, National Iranian Oil Company, and spokesman for His Excellency Dr. M. Eghbal, Chairman and General Managing Director of NIOC, said after a visit to the Refinery in August last: "This is the most modern Refinery operating most economically in the world, considering its size and plant capacity."

The Madras Refineries has drawn up proposals for its expansion. The crude capacity is proposed to be raised to 3.5 million tonnes. The Lube Section of the Refinery will be expanded and a wax plant set up.

His Reason

A councillor of the little Irish town of Shennavon raised the question of expanding the local cemetery. The reason: arrival of two new doctors.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

REPORT

A certain officer's confidential report had written on it, by commanding officer: "This officer should go far." The Brigadier added: "The farther the better," and finally the Divisional Commander wrote: "He should start at once."

* * *

THE BEGINNIG

A honeymoon couple arrived at a New York hotel late one night, weary with their journey.

Sympathetically the clerk said, "I'm sorry I can't offer you anything more handy, but the only room we have left is on the eighteenth flour, and the elevator is out of order."

The couple decided that was better than to start prospecting around at that late hour, so they accepted, and started up the stairs, laden with their heavy bags.

At about the eighth floor they decided they'd try to while away the time and alleviate the discomfort of their ordeal by telling each other funny stories as they continued the climb.

When they reached the twelfth floor they had run out of funny stories.

"Well," said the bride, contriving a smile, "let's start telling sad stories."

"Yes, I'll begin," sighed the groom. "I've forgotten the darn key."

* * *

THE SENTENCE

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "My client didn't break into the house at all. He happened to find a parlor window open, inserted his right arm and removed a few trifling articles. I submit that you cannot punish him for an offence committed by only one of his limbs,"

"That is well put," answered the judge. "A good argument, indeed. Following it logically, I sentence the prisoner's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, just as he chooses."

Whereupon, to the surprise of all, the prisoner calmly removed his cork arm, and walked out.

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FOREMOST FOOD FLAVOURING
AND PRESERVATIVE.
LALJEE GODHOO & CO., MADRAS-1
BOMBAY

WARNING

"Well" said the cheerful wife, laboured under the delusion that she had an operatic soprano voice, 'if the worst come to the worst I could keep the wolf away from the door by singing."

"Undoubtedly!" was the instant response.

* * *

QUITS

"Say Joe, I'm sorry about that dirty trick I pulled on you the other day."

"Howzat?"

"That ring I sold you was a phoney."

"It's O.K., I paid you with money I snatched out of your vest pocket."

* * *

LIDS DOWN!

"I hear the police of this town have clamped down the lids on vice."

"Yes, their eyelids."

* * *

KANGAROO

A guide was conducting an elderly lady through the zoo and pointing out the habits.

"Now, here, Madam" he said pausing before the Kangaroo's pen, "we have a native of far away Australia."

"Good heavens!" cried the lady with a shudder. "And to think my sister went down there and married one of those!"

* * *

HIS COMPLAINT!

Prison Governor; "You say you have a complaint to make? Well, what is it?"

Convict: 'There aren't enough exits."

* * *

CAUTION

A Hollywood producer was put into a position whereby he had to give a relative a job in the studio. The relative arrived promptly the next morning, ready for work. "What do I do first," he wanted to know.

"Well, see here," said the producer, "this is a sort of public relations job - just don't make it public that we are related."

* * *

THE OTHER'S TURN

There had been a collision between a passenger car and a big truck, clearly the former's fault. The gent got out of the passengers car and said to the burly truck driver: "Well all I can say is I'm sure sorry!"

"Oh, is that all you can say?" said the truck driver. 'Then, mister, you just listen to me!"

Lost

By

Dr. E. GILBERT

I gave you a heart
Just like mine
Eever filled in joy
Peace, love and hope
But you filled it
With pains and sorrows
And its hopes
Turned to fears
Its smiles
Into tears.
Though I perfected you
You delighted yourself
In your vanity
And lost
My divine grace!

DANGER

The teacher was giving a health talk and warned her pupils never to kiss animals or birds.

"Can you give me an instance of the dangers of this, Bobby?" she asked one boy.

"Yes, miss. My Aunt Alice used to kiss her dog."

"And what happened?" asked the teacher.

"It died."

* * *

SALES TALK

Peddler: "Any bath brushes, scrub brushes, clothes brushes, tooth brushes—"

Lady of the House: "No, please go 'way I'm busy."

Peddler: "Any pens, pencils, stencils, lentils—."

Lady: 'No, go away or I'll call the police!"

Peddler: "Here you are, lady, a dime each—police whistles!"

* * *

KIND

"I think I have the kindest and most considerate husband in the world,' said a woman ecstatically.

"What's up? Did he buy you a new car or a fur coat?" inquired her friend.

"Oh, nothing like that," said the other. "He is going to let me get a divorce on grounds of extreme cruelty."

* * *

SEEING STARS

"How's business with you, old man?"

"Oh, lookin' up."

"What do you mean, lookin' up?"

"Well, it's flat on its back, isn't it?"

* * *

AT HER FEET!

Jones: The first time Jim set eyes on her he fell right down at her feet.

Bones: In a burst of love?"

Jones: No, on a banna peel.

ROSALYNN CARTER

The future First Lady of the United States is a native of Plains, Georgia, where she grew up with her future husband Jimmy Carter.

Rosalynn Smith Carter was born in the south-west Georgia farming town of Plains in 1927, daughter of Allie Murray and Edgar Smith.

She was educated in the Public School System of Plains, where one of her schoolmates was Jimmy Carter. Rosalynn continued her education at Georgia South-Western College in Americus, Georgia, where she was graduated in 1946. That same year, Jimmy Carter was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and during the summer of that year he and Rosalynn were married.

For the next seven years, Rosalynn travelled around the world with her husband while he served in the U.S Navy. During these seven years, three sons were born to the Carters: Jack (1947) Chip (1950) and Jeff (1952). They also have a daughter, Amy, who was born in 1967.

In 1953 the Carters returned to Plains to open a small fertilizer and seed business. Rosalynn managed the books while Jimmy did the manual labour and ran the peanut farm. Later the business expanded into a successful and profitable supply house for area farmers.

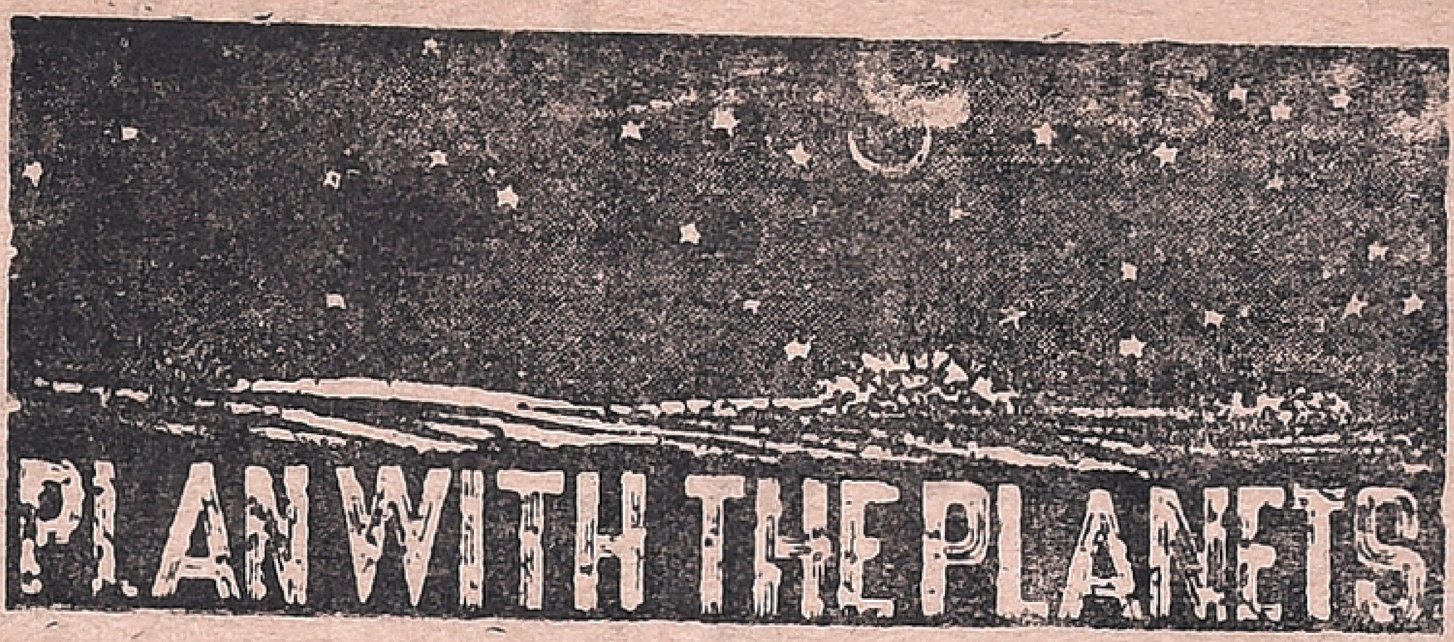
In 1962 Mrs. Carter was introduced into the political affairs of the state when her husband was elected to the Georgia Senate where he served for two terms. In 1970, after an intensive campaign, he was elected Governor of Georgia. His own personal active shedule during this campaign was matched only by Rosalynn's whose travels and visits on her husband's behalf took her all over the state.

Mrs. Carter has long had an interest in the field of mental health. As Georgia's First Lady, she toured state and private mental facilities and served as a volunteer at the Georgia Regional Hospital in Atlanta. She has served as honorary chairman for the Georgia Special Olypics for Retarded Children for five years, accompanying the Georgia team to California in 1972. She also served on the Governor's commission to improve services for mentally and emotionally handicapped Georgians.

In addition to her work in mental health, Rosalynn, as Georgia's First Lady, worked closely with the state Department of Transportation on a roadside beautification programme.

In January of 1975, Carter completed his gubernatorial term, and he and Rosalynn and their seven year old daughter Amy moved back to Plains.

On January 20, Jimmy Carter began a full-time campaign for the Democratic nomination and election as President of the United States.



For The Week 28th November To 4th December 1976

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

MILDLY favourable period. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Business prospects will improve. But you cannot expect quick results for the efforts you are making to improve your prospects. It will take two weeks to reap the benefits of your efforts. Family members will be cooperative. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. Health requires attention. Favourable days: 1st & 2nd.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

MIXED results are indicated. Partnership matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. But you should avoid, speculative investments. Legal matters will have to be handled properly to avoid complications. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Favourable days: 29th & 30th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

FAVOURABLE period. Implement your schemes. Partnership matters should be finalised as early as possible. Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investments. Matters relating to children should be handled properly. Family matters requirs attention. But you cannot expect cooperation from your family members. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Favourable days 1st & 2nd.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

MIXED results are indicated. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Property matters should be handled carefully to avoid legal complications. Change of place is indicated. Favourable days: 3rd and 4th.

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

MILDLY favorable period. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters could be finalised. Promotional prospects are bright. There is possibility of transfer shortly. Health requires attention. Matters relating to children could be finalised. You should be prepared for unexpected developments on 29th & 30th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

FAVOURABLE period for executing your plans. Property matters could be finalised. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Avoid friction with family members. Business prospects will improve. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Avoid legal complications. Avoid impulsive actions on 1st & 2nd.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your programme. You can find improvement in the conditions after ten days. Family members will not be cooperative. Financial position will not be satisfactory. You cannot expect quick results for the efforts you are making. But you can reap the benefits after ten days. Avoid impulsive actions on 3rd & 4th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

FAVOURABLE period to execute your plans. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family matters could be finalised. Avoid legal complications. Property matters should be handled carefully to avoid complications. Business prospects will improve. Promotional prospects are bright. Favourable days: 1st & 2nd.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

MIXED results are indicated Financial position will improve. But avoid speculative investment. You can expect cooperation from family members. Property matters should be handled carefully to avoid legal complications later. Matters relating to children could be finalised. You may be undertaking a journey shortly. Change of place is also indicated. Favou able days 3rd & 4th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

FAVOURABLE period. You must try to utilise this opportunity to improve your prospects. Promotional possibilities are bright. Property matters could be finalised. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Partnership matters should be handled properly to avoid complications. You will be undertaking short journeys frequently. Favourable days: 29th & 30th.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

FAVOURABLE period. You should try to utilise this opportunity to solve some of your problems. Business prospects are bright. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Property matters could be settled without much difficulty. Matters relating to children could be finalised. Favourable days. 1st & 2nd.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

MIXED results are indicated. You will be able to solve some of your problems next week. Promotional prospects are bright. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. Speculative investments should be avoided. You cannot expect much cooperation from your family members. Avoid friction with associates. And also avoid journeys unless necessary. Favourable days: 3rd 4th.

Hundred--Not Out !

Moscow: Anna Knusk's 50 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren gathered recently for the 100th birthday celebration of their venerable relation. The guest of honour was wearing a dress which she herself made specially for the occasion. She also supervised the brewing of the beer for her birthday party and on the day itself drank from a wooden mug that was given to her father one hundred years ago to mark her birth.

Micro-Plasma Welding

MOSCOW; Scientists from the Ukrainian Institute of Electrical Welding have, in conjunction with Bashkirian specialists, develop d a technology for micro-plasma welding of stainless-steel tubes with very thin walls. Tubes welded in this way are just as reliable as those without welds and cost as little us one-tenth the cost of non-welded tubes. The equipment needed for micro-plasma welding already exists in factory shops.

Tit For Tat

In the U. S. A. the Iowa Senate has voted to include the sunflower on a list of secondary noxious weeds. Law-makers in Kansas, for whom the sunflower is the state flower, retaliated at once. The House Speaker proposed a resolution which says that the goldfinch, traditionally the Iowa state bird, is "an unattractive, bothersome, obscene and raucously noicy creature".

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

PROMPTED BY CONCERN FOR PEACE

The readers might have by now read in the papers that the 31st Session of the UN General Assembly in New York has approved by the overwhelming majority of the new initiative of the Soviet Union which proposed concluding a World Treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

I recall in this connection that the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had advanced a proposal to conclude such a treaty as a key task in the field of international politics, whose implementation will ensure further progress in the struggle for peace, the freedom and independence of peoples. The proposal proceeds from the all-round and profound anal sis of the development of international relations and is a logical continuation of the USSR's indefatigable and consistent struggle for the affirmation in international relations of Lenin's principles of peacaful co-existence between States with different social systems for the deepening and materialisation of international detente.

The principle of the non-use of force as the foundation of relations between States assumes particular importance now that the interdependence of international relations becomes increasingly evident and any local conflict can easily overgrow into a world wide one, into a world war with the use of nuclear weapons, with all the ensuing consequences.

The necessity of concluding a world treaty on the non-use of force is also due to the fact that, although the UN Charter and a number of international agreements contain the commitment of States to renounce the use of force in international relations, since World War II numerous armed conflicts have broken out between States. It has bebome necessary to produce an authoritative and effective treaty which would turn the principle of the non-use of force in inter-state relations into a law.

Such a treaty would serve the sole aim of strengthening the foundations of international security.

The proposal on concluding the World Treaty develops and concretizes the content of one of the basic principles of the UN Charter—the principles of non-use of force—with reference to the present-day international situation.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the Soviet Union's latest initiative in proposing the conclusion of a World Treaty on the Non-use of Force in International Relations will be a major contribution to the efforts for peace, for the riddance of mankind of threat of a new war.

* * *

"IZVESTIA" ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN INDIA

A despatch from Delhi by the IZVESTIA Correspondent, Igor Kovalev, and published in the paper has noted the success of the socio-economic transformation programme currently being implemented in India.

He reports that the Twenty-point Programme has already brought noticeable improvement in the lot of millions of people. He points out that the rise in prices of many consumer goods has been stopped. The distribution of housing plots for farm labourers who formerly had no land of their own, is about to be completed in most States.

Distribution of plough land among landless and smallholding peasants, the correspondent writes, is going ahead inspite of difficulties. As late as September 400,000 hectares of surplus land has been taken away from the landowners, half of which has been distributed.

* * *

THE CUSTOMERS COME FIRST

Moscow now has 32 huge self-service supermarkets, which we call Universam—universal stores. Another 30 or so will be opened by 1980, by which time one Muscovite in four will be using them.

One I know well, in the Leningrad district, is open from 9 AM to 9 PM every day. It gets 10,000-12,000 customers a day and has a staff of 330, who work either on early or late shift, or every other day. The pay is good and everybody gets five weeks annual holiday with pay. Those who are studying get extra paid leave twice a year.

Customers can phone their orders and find them ready to collect in the evening, or have them delivered to their homes for a nominal charge.

The manager tells me there have been marked changes in demand in recent years; they sell more meat, butter, fish, eggs and fruit, and less bread, cereals and potatoes.

Incidentally they have no shop detectives: the only check is by the girls at the cash desks. There is, in fact, an order from the Ministry of Trade forbidding additional checks. Relations between customers and staff must be based on mutual trust.

Loyalty To The Aim Set

By SPARTAK BEGLOV

On the Kremlin Rostrum an authoritative reminder from Leonid Brezhnev was made of the result of the far-going changes in world politics in recent years: It has been possible to push further away the threat of a nuclear war and to make peace more reliable and stronger. This achievement is a result of the efforts by the Soviet Union, other Socialist states and all peace-loving and realistically-minded forces. It would be highly short-sighted to devalue what has been a gain for man kind.

Leonid Brezhnev revealed the dynamics of detente policy in its three dimensions. In retrospective, five or ten years ago, the USSR set the task of laying a foundation for normal relations of peaceful coexistence and to clean East-West relations of the main overburden left by the cold war. At present this is the work of developing equal, mutually advantageous retations with capatalist states and of unfolding ever wider cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, science, technology and culture. The future of detente is in its being spread to all parts of world In the development of not only bilateral, but also multilateral cooperation, in transition to real disarmament measures.

A series of diplomatic initiatives of the USSR early in the atumn of this year, specifically the package of proposals submitted to the UN on the application of the principle of the non-use of force in inter-state relations, has given a palpable idea of the directions and scale of the new stage in the Soviet peace offensive. Moscow is well aware that the global aims of detente can be fully attained provided the still existing centres of conflict and tension are abolished. The benefits of peace should be available to everyone, but this peace must be truly just and democratic. This approach of the USSR is most vividly expressed in its new initiative on the Middle East. The Soviet proposals on the resumption of the Geneva Conference are aimed at ensuring the participation in the settlement of all the parties concerned including the Palestine Resistance Movement, and at including in the agenda all problems whose solution would lead to an actual establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Being aware of such darkened spots on the international horizon, the Soviet leadership continues to give an essentially positive assessment of the main trend of world politics. This optimism is based on the real foundation of facts, of the alignment of forces, of the considerable progress made which has reinforced in the minds of people the faith in the reality of a fundamental improvement in the international situation.

The optimism, resting on a solid foundation, gives birth to a new and sincere call to get things moving with regard to disarmament. Brezhnev stressed that we have no greater desire than to switch the assets, diverted today from the national economy by the needs of defence towards raising the people's living standards, towards creative purposes. This task, which is now on the agenda of world politics and which is the "ideal of socialism", has become cardinal for the whole mankind.

From page 5

succeeded in meeting the minimum needs of the urban poor who are largely an overflow of the rural poor? If not, does the answer lie in an endless battle to keep out the rural migrant from the cities to the periphery or does the answer lie in our commitment to rural transformation in the speediest possible time?

Planning for the poor, both in the rural and urban areas, calls for a new orientation on the part of our architects, town planners, engineers and social scientists, for less imitation of Western standards and far more innovation in the Indian context.

Let me conclude by referring to Jaipur, one of the best examples of a planned city in pre-indepence days. The tourists take the elephant for granted. I went to see the other day crowded residential area where the *mahouts*, the elephant boys as they are called in the west, live with their elephants. The urban planners had obviously forgotten the elephants, and yet they are a part of the economy and ecology of Jaipur. The elephants today are owned by people who are far from affluent.

It was marvellous to see the adaptive ability of the mahouts who resolved for themselves the problems of interaction between man, animal and space, of ecological balance at the micro level. But improvisation has its limits. Could we not think of ecological balance at all levels, based on a sound social philosophy and backed by modern science and technology?

—Courtesy: Akashvani, Delhi

From page 1

Youth Congress...

—instead of getting involved in demands and looking to others for help, guidance and job, they had now realised their responsibilities and pledged to fulfil them.

Their five points were fundamental and if they had been adopted earlier, the picture of the country would have been different, she said.

It was a measure of the growth of the Youth Congress that some of those who underrated its importance or minimised its need in the past were now keen to make use of its forum, the Prime Minister said.

WORD OF CAUTION

While she was happy that India's future was safe in the hands of the younger generation, she cautioned Youth Congress against possible infiltration into its ranks of those who may not fully subscribe to its ideology and who may leave it in times of difficulty.

They would have to take a look at the performance of each one of the members and decide who was to be retained or removed. She considered this necessary in view of the possibility of that some might have joined it for the sake of position or office or to use it as a stepping stone for quick personal advance.

"We are still under tremendous pressures from powerful elements inside and outside. There is a barrage of criticism from some countries who think they represent the entire world," Mrs. Indira Gandhi said.

She wanted them to face criticism, misrepresentation and interference in the country's affairs.

EYES DONATION

Mrs. Ambika Soni, explaining the progress of their work, said they had enrolled so far 45 lakh members, and each one of them had taken a five-point pledge based on the new programme. They plan to open marriage bureaux as had been suggested by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. They had helped in the distribution of land to the landless. And now on the occasion of the birthday of Smt. Indira Gandhi, they had given her a list of 101 members who had donated their eyes and they included Mr. Sanjay Gandhi apart from Office bearers of the Youth Congress.

For the next three months, Mrs. Soni said, the programme included padayatras to explain to people, particularly minorities and the backward section, the significance of the revolutionary steps that were being taken for them, sports activities, meeting of women workers and zonal camps in villages.

A task paper circulated by the Youth Congress said it was not only a political body but it also symbolises a new social and cultural movement. An all round development of the personality of Indian youth to its aim. It urged that the programmes set for the party had to be carried out with utmost urgency.

FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION

Three resolutions and a declaration pledging to achieve socialist goals were unanimously passed at the convention.

Addressing the concluding session, Mr. Soni explained to the delegates the three-month plan of action, which she said, would mark the determined efforts of the Youth Congress to usher in socio-economic revolution in the country.

The Youth Congress has succeeded in inspiring young women to take part in nation building activities. But to encourage more and more women workers to come forward for the task, the Youth Congress would organise an all-India Mahila Shibir in January next year.

She commended the new three-point programme of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi which envisages an elected Indian Youth Congress (IYC) committee in each of the 6,000-odd blocks and a nominated body in every village, at least one shramdham camp in each state in the next three months and physical training and sports cells at various levels.

INVITATION

A delegate from Maharashtra, Mr. Suresh Karmali extended an invitation to the IYC to hold the first ever all-India Youth Congress sports and games meet at Poona.

The idea for such a meet was given by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi on the first day of the conference, "to tap the vast sports and Games talent lying dormant in rural India."

Besides the Prime Minister, several Chief Ministers and other leaders attended the conference. The Congress President Mr. D.K. Barooah, the Union Law Minister, Mr. H. R. Gokhale, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. V. C. Sukla, and the Minister for Steel and Mines, Mr. Chandrajit Yadhav addressed the conference.

For the first time, fraternal delegates from East European and Afro-Asian countries, numbering about 60, also attended the convention.

The convention began with flag hoisting by Mrs. Soni. She called upon the youth of the country to keep the congress flag flying high at any cost.

"The flag hoisting ceremony was not to be taken lightly as a ritual observed before all conferences. Thousands of people had sacrificed their lines for the country's freedom, and it was the duty of the youth to see that the flag was always kept flying high," she said.

Strange, But True

More About Battered Wives

A recent U. S. novelty is a refuge for wives maltreated by their husbands where they may, for a sum, hide out for several days in full secrecy. "The U. S. News and World Report" says that "about one million women are being battered and abused each year." Police do not hurry to the rescue to avoid being beaten up themselves by wife-beaters, of whom, says the weekly, there are no small numbers among the wealthy, among non-drinkers and among regular cuhrchgoers.

* * *

Records

Californian Plennie Wingo, holder of the world record for walking backwards, is in the news again. Forty five years ago he walked backwards from Santa Monica to Istanbul, a distance of 8,000 miles. This time, at the request of Ripley's Believe it or Not Museum, the 81-year-old champion will walk in the same fashion 400 miles. Wearing an ordinary suit and equipped with rear-view glasses he set out along California's coastal Highway No. 1 on July 31 and hopes to reach the finishing line this month.

* * *

Fainting To Rule

Henceforth the Canadian soldier may faint on parade only strictly according to rule: "To do so he must turn his body approximately 45 degrees, equal down, role to the left and retain control of his weapon to prevent personal injury and minimize damage to the weapons." Conservative Member of Parliament John Reynolds said: "We must ensure that soldiers who have not complied with the above instruction be charged."

* * *

Valuable Legs

When lovely Paola Bresciano, 19, of Massina, was voted Miss Italy, she at once insured her legs for 500 million lire. The new "beauty queen" is centre-forward in the local women's soccer team.

* * *

Just A Joke ?

Four young ladies, all of them French TV announcers, discovered in a recent issue of "Lui" ("He"), a monthly sex magazine, pictures of themselves that they deemed highly compromising, to say the least. Jacqueline Huet, for instance, was depicted in the pose of Francisco Goya's nude maja with only a garter on her. All Claudie Lemeret had on was a few silver stars. The pictures were photomontages. When the "France—Dimanche" and "Vrai Magazine" weeklies published playful comments on that, one of them under the heading of "TV—The Naked Announcer scandal," the offended girls went to court, claiming 100,000 francs in damages, Mlle Huet, for instance, declared that the publication of these pictures cost her two profitable contracts. The defence lawyers said the "Lui" publication was just a joke.

From page 2

IYC Calls For New....

policy but a positive and a dynamic concept.

"Therefore, India is and continues to be a force on the side of the forces which fight against imperialism, neo-colonialism, fascism, racialism and domination of all kinds".

Consistent with the policy of non-alignment, India has also endeavoured to develop friendly relations with all countries irrespective of their social and political systems, the resolution says.

It congratulates are Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on successfully normalising relations with China and Pakistan, on amicably settling the Kacchativu issue with Sri Lanka and in successfully demarcating India's maritime boundaries with Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

Expressing deep concern at the Great Power presence in the Indian Ocean, the IYC calls for unity among the littoral States to thwart the military designs of the imperialist nations and to safeguard their economic interests.

In this context it welcomes the 40th amendment to the Constitution, which by amending Article 297, has clearly defined India's maritime limits and economic zones.

The IYC expresses support to the democratic forces in Chile and says the events in Chile and Bangladesh were pointers to the menacing designs of the "imperialist" nations.

Sripriya who has made a mark by her excellent acting in her latest film "Moham Muppathu Varusham" released last week. She is said to be the busiest female artiste of the Tamil Screen now.

Letter To The Editor

Plight Of Sculptors

Arts and architecture have been the vital foundation for India's greatness both in the past and in the present time. These arts and architecture owe for their present glory in no small measure to the development of sculpture in the country. Sculpture has borrowed from and as well as lent to other arts for the grace which has made these arts unique in the entire world.

Sculpture in our country has been cherished and promoted by the innumerable Kings and Chieftains from time immemorial. They used to provide subsidy and land for these artistes who possess the skill of using the Chisel and hammer. This was done as a token of gratitude of the kings and the people for the great cultural contribution made by these sculptors.

Among sculptures those who possess a deep knowledge of the vedas and Agama Shastras and the fundamentals of various arts like dance, music and various sciences like astronomy are knownas Stapathis. They were responsible for building thousands of temples scattered throughout the length and breadth of our great nation. Today India's glory rests on these monuments and attracts a number of people from foreign countries who come here and admire in ecstasy the beauty of our architecture. While the entire world stands in awe and loses its heart in the great beauty of the creations of our great sculptors and stapathis, these stapthis and sculptors never aspired for any personal glory. The temples which they built are known as built by the King who were supporting them.

The hereditary sculptors and stapathis who come in the line of great artistes who shaped India's cultural image are now living in poverty. After Independence there was none to support them and promote their artistic talents. The Government paid great attention to the development of drama, cinema, Bharath Natya, music and other folk arts. One or two sculptors are also being honoured every year by the Government. They get about Rs. 1,000/- and a shield as a token of this honour.

Yet the country has not cared to look into the living conditions these men whose forefathers were responsible for building up of India's cultural glory. No survey has been made so for to find out where these men are living and how they are living in the absence of artistic work in the field of sculpture. These sculptors and stapathis also remained aloof for they did not know the art of approaching the Government and getting all favours in uplifting themselves. They spent their time in musing over their past glories. Some of them are, of course, employed as teachers in schools of sculpture and through personal influence they are able to get some honour from the Central Government. But, how long a big family can live with Rs. 1,000/- given by the Central Government?

While I was wondering about the present conditions of the sculptors and stapathis, a statement made recently by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri V. C. Shukla drew my attention. He announced that a bill will be brought to give protection to the interests of extras (actors and actresses) and other technicians of the film industry who have retired from active service.

I feel that attention should be given to the old sculptors and stapathis also They can be given old age pension out of the funds belonging to rich temples in building of which their forefathers had spent their whole lives.

A separate fund can also be created out of the income received from the growing tourist industry for the welfare of the old sculptors and stapathis who cannot now take up the chisel and hammer. I appeal to the Government of India to bring a legislation similar to the one how being brought for the film industry workers to provide assistance to these men whose hands were responsible for shaping India's heritage.

—Gowry Shanker Stapathy
MADRAS

Human Rights Day 10 December

As in the past years, Human Rights Day will be observed by non govermental organizations, educational institutions and other groups on 10 December. This is an occasion for all to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small. This day also gives an opportunity to take stock of what the United Nations has done in this field. Among the many activities the United Nations is seized of in this field mention may be made of those against the denial of human rights in South Africa and against violation of human rights in Chile and in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East.

Those planning to organize functions on this Day may write to the Director, United Nations Information Centre, 55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003, for material including films on the subject.

Bharat Darshan For Folk Artists

Thirty folk artists from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala left Madras last week on a Bharat Darshan tour. This tour, lasting 22 days, has been organised by the Directorate of Field Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

The artists will visit places of cultural interest and developmental importance in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Delhi and Punjab, according to Shri D. Anjaneyulu, Regional Officer, Directorate of Field Publicity, Tamil Nadu.

The artists will perform Harikatha, Gee Gee Padha, ballads, Lavanees and other folk music programmes our valous places.

—:o:—

HIS CHOICE

A man was confronted in a dark alley by a desperate fellow.

"Hand over your money, or I'll blow your brains out," was the demand.

"Blow away," was the calm reply. "You can live without brains but you must have money."

Macabre

In his novel "The Loved One", English author Evelyn Waugh sharply ridiculed the Forest Lawn Cemetery in California with its beauty parlours for the dead. Today, this cemetery caters to the living as well. On its grounds are a whole number of small churches in which more than 50,000 peoples have been married. Games and pumpkin-eating contests are arranged for children. On New Year's Eve Forest Lawn serves coffee and doughnuts all night. Its motto is "We'd rather have you walk in than carried in". It is the only cemetery in the world that charges admission.

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